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### PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# PCT/KR2003/002375

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### **PCT**

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Artcle 36 and Rule 70)

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applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	SeeNotification Examination	onofTransmittalofInternationalF Report (Form PÇT/IPEA/416)	Preliminary
nternational application No. PCT/KR2003/002375	International filing date(day/mo		Priority date (day/month/year 08 NOVEMBER 2002 (08.1	
nternational Patent Classification (IPC)  IPC7 C09K 5/10				
Applicant  KWON, Dong-Soon	•			
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I Basis of the report II Priority III Non-establishment IV Lack of unity of V Reasoned states citations and exp	ent of opinion with regard to nove invention nent under Article 35(2) with regulariations supporting such statem	ard to novelty, in ent		ability;
Date of submission of the demand  03 JUNE 2004			on of this report  CH 2005 (03.03.2005)	
Name and mailing address of the I Korean Intellectual Pr 920 Dunsan-dong, See Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	operty Office o-gu, Daejeon 302-701,	Authorized offic CHOI, Seu Telephone No.		



## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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International aplication No.	
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YES

NO

7. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicab citations and explanations supporting such statement					
1.	Statement Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	1-28		ES NO

Industrial applicability (IA) Claims 1-28 NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Reference is made to the following documents:

Claims

D1: JP 9-75388 A

Inventive step (IS)

D2: JP 53-71691 A

D3: KR 2000-58524 A

The present invention relates to a liquid heating element manufactured by filtering the mixture of raw solid material A which is made by thermally mixing activated carbon, kaolin, copper sulfide and phosphoric acid, raw solid material B made by thermally mixing said solid material A with silicon powder, and a mixture of said solid material B with ethylene glycol (claims 1-12), and a method of manufacturing the same (claims 13-28).

D1 relates to an exothermic composition comprising the mixture of activated carbon, diatomite, thickener, water absorptive polymer, a pH adjustor, and sodium chloride; 过是; and water. D2 relates to an exothermic composition containing at least one catalytic substance selected from the group comprising alkali metal hydrosulfides, carbon nitrides, cementite, activated clay, iron, etc. D3 relates to a method of heating food characterized in making limestone in contact with a phosphorus compound, a peroxide compound or the mixture of both compounds.

The present invention is different from D1-D3 in the purpose: the present invention is to provide a liquid heating element manufactured by mixing raw solid material A which is made by thermally mixing activated carbon, kaolin, copper sulfide and phosphoric acid, with silicon powder, and ethylene glycol; D1 is to provide a creamy exothermic composition facilitating a wafer-thin heating element; D2 is to provide a substance generating heat while in contact with only air other than water; and D3 is to provide a instantaneous heating method for food. (continued on supplemental sheet)



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Supplemental Box (To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of:

The present invention is also different from D1-D3 in the components and the composing ratios: the present heating composition comprises activated carbon, kaolin, silicon powder, and ethylene glycol; the exothermic composition of D1 is a mixture of activated carbon, diatomite, water absorptive polymer, etc.; the exothermic composition of D2 contains alkali metal hydrosulfides with carbon nitrides having a function as a oxidation catalyst; and the same in D3 contains limestone with phosphorus compound or peroxide compound. In addition, the technical feature of sequentially and thermally mixing silicon powder and ethylene glycol into a mixture of activated carbon, kaolin, etc. of the present invention, and the effect thereby are different from those of D1-D3. Accordingly, the present invention cannot be easily invented by a person skilled in the art with the teaching of D1-D3.

Thus, claims 1-28 are novel and inventive under PCT Article 33(2) and (3).